

# MAINE FARMER

## AND JOURNAL OF THE USEFUL ARTS.

BY WILLIAM NOYES & CO.]

"OUR HOME, OUR COUNTRY, AND OUR BROTHER MAN."

[E. HOLMES, EDITOR.]

VOL. II.

WINTHROP, MAINE, FRIDAY, MARCH 7, 1834.

NO. 8.

### THE MAINE FARMER

IS ISSUED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING.

TERMS.—Price \$2 per annum if paid in advance. \$2.50 if payment is delayed beyond the year.

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### AGRICULTURAL.

#### AN ADDRESS,

*Delivered before the Hampshire, Franklin, & Hampden Agricultural Society, Oct. 23, 1833.*

BY HENRY COLMAN.

(Concluded.)

Another great object of the farmer should be to restrict the expenses of his farming establishment; to cut off all unnecessary expenditures; and to apply his produce, so far as it is consumed on the farm, in the most frugal manner. The cooking of much of the food of his domestic animals increases its nutritive powers; and causes it to spend to much more advantage. The cutting of fodder for his horses and neat cattle is of great utility, and will effect a saving, as the most exact experiments have shown of more than one quarter. The preference of ox labor over horse labor deserves his particular attention. The keeping of a horse is a great expense separate from the accidents to which he is exposed; and in most respects the patient ox has greatly the advantage over him, especially as the former is an improving and the latter always a deteriorating capital.

The crops to which the farmer may to most advantage devote his cultivation will deserve his particular consideration. Indian corn of which I have not a doubt the crops in this part of the country may be easily doubled, is a most valuable product. I congratulate the farmers upon the favorable prospects, which now present themselves in regard to the cultivation of wheat the two last years have presented extraordinary encouragements, and by proper management, and especially by early sowing, success in this cultivation becomes highly probable.

The establishment of extensive manufactories, and the introduction of power looms and spinning jennies, has nearly destroyed the usual household manufactures, and put our other Jennies out of employment. Our ears are seldom greeted now a days in the farmer's cottage with the flying of the shuttle, or the deep base of the spinning wheel. We confess that we have looked upon their departure with a strong feeling of regret; and deem it no small abatement to the advantages, which the establishment of extensive manufactures has obviously yielded to the country, that it removes the daughter from the shelter and security of the paternal roof, and places her in a situation, which certainly furnishes no means of qualifying her for the proper department of woman; to preside over our domestic establishments; to perform her part in the joint labors of the household; and to know how and when and where to use, prepare, and to apply to the best advantage within doors, the products of man's labor

without doors. Many occupations of female industry, strictly domestic however, of a healthy and agreeable nature, are constantly presenting themselves, so that there is little danger that the race of industrious women, and accomplished wives, at least among the country girls, will soon be extinct; and the silk culture, fast gaining ground among us, promises to furnish an unexhausted resource and a profitable employment of female labor.

IV. A variety of important topics press themselves on this occasion upon our attention; but I forbear, having already trespassed too far upon the candor of my respected audience.

Agriculture is a great subject. The first of all the arts, it may derive aid from them all. The foundation of human subsistence, comfort, and enjoyment, the origin of wealth, and the basis of commerce & manufactures, it deserves the profound attention of enlightened and philanthropic minds. That attention it has often and will continue to receive. Agriculture is already greatly in debt to science. Ignorance and prejudice may deny the obligations; but all the great improvements, which have ever been made in agriculture, have been effected by the inquiries and experiments of men of enlightened and active minds, of wealth and public spirit. Their experiments have been made often at a serious expense to themselves, but at a proportionate gain to others. They have often been wholly unsuccessful; but in an art so entirely practical as agriculture, it is as important to know what cannot, as to determine what can be done. There is no prejudice more contemptible and senseless than that which prevails against what is called book farming, professes to disdain all instruction, which comes in a printed form. If by book farming be meant that a man undertakes to cultivate his farm by mere theory without any experimental knowledge or observation, I only say that no such instances have come within my knowledge; but if it be meant only that an intelligent man avails himself of the history of the agriculture of other men and other countries, as far as it is applicable to his own condition, and of all the aids which science or art, chemistry, botany, zoology, anatomy, entomology, natural history, natural philosophy and mechanics can afford in relation to the subject; and of the actual and exact experiments of other men faithfully made and fully detailed, I am not able to see how he could pursue a wiser course, for his own interest and success, the general improvement of the art, and the benefit of society.

It is to be hoped that the intellectual improvement of the agricultural classes will keep pace with that of other classes in our favored community. In that impetuous struggle for advancement in knowledge, which is every where hurrying the working classes forward, may the farmers neither hold back, nor get out of the ranks, nor lag behind. Their opportunities for improvement are great. Books are universally accessible. Small associations or circles for mutual improvement are highly useful as well as agreeable; and the long evenings of winter, instead of being worse than wasted in the senseless gossip and idle talk of the shop or tavern, afford most favorable opportunities for useful reading, for the instruction

of our families; and the enjoyment of the innocent and delightful recreations of domestic life.

The respectable farmer occupies a most important and responsible moral station in the community. Coming in contact with a numerous class of young men, whose manners and morals have been too often coarse, vulgar, intemperate, and disreputable, it becomes his duty, and he should deem it a great privilege, to exhibit such an example of sobriety, decorum, civil manners, and blameless conversation as can hardly fail to command their respect and to win their esteem. Profaneness, indecency, and intemperance, which have been but the too common vices of this class of men, he should resolutely expel from his territory; and above all things not countenance them by a disgraceful example. The farming interest is fast experiencing the most important benefits of the utter disuse of ardent spirit, the complete exorcism of this worst of evil spirits from their premises. Many a thrifty farm and many a beautiful cottage, the abode of industry, contentment, and competence, has been washed away by the bitter stream of New England rum; and it has gradually undermined the tenement until at last the whole inmates have fallen in a common ruin, and have floated downwards on a current which never stops, into the dark ocean of infamy and unutterable wretchedness.

Agriculture can never be looked to this part of the country as a source of wealth. Yet it may be made to yield an ample competence; and sufficient to satisfy the reasonable desires of a well disciplined mind, which has just views of human life, and is neither cankered by vice nor intoxicated by ambition. His gains, the fruits of honest industry, made at no man's expense, and prejudicing no man's interest, may be enjoyed with the full satisfaction of his own heart & conscience. His occupation presents no hazards to his own or his children's virtue. He has at his command all the means of subsistence and comfort. His abode is the calm abode of peace, industry, frugality and contentment. His table is spread with the substantial fruits of his own labor. His clothing is gathered from the flocks which he himself feeds; and woven by the industrious hands of the wife and children whom he loves, and who love to share his labor, he wears it with an honorable and enviable pride. When honor and integrity, kindness and piety, shed their combined influence over such a habitation, however lowly, humble, secluded, weather beaten or moss covered, it presents an example of substantial independence and domestic comfort, which the proudest monarchs of the earth may envy.

The farmer of all others should be a man of religion. If pious gratitude and confidence find no place in his bosom, his mind must be debased by selfishness, and his heart as hard as the stones of his fields. "Even the ox knoweth his owner and the ass his master's crib." How can he then, receiving so immediately as he does from the hand of God the exuberant bounties of his providence, be unmindful of the source of all his power and all his blessings!

In the wonderful operations of nature constantly going on around him, he is compelled



to remark the wise and ever active providence which sustains and directs all things. In the part which he is called to perform in these extraordinary and miraculous processes, he is most forcibly reminded of his own dependence. In the abundant fruits, which crown his labors, and the ample and rich provision every where made for the support and enjoyment of all the animated creation, he cannot but adore the infinite goodness of the AUTHOR and mysterious PRESEVER of nature. In every department of the wide field in which God requires or permits him to toil or to partake; as the humble co-operator in the labors of the great HUSBANDMAN or the favored recipient of his unrestricted bounty; his reverence, confidence, and love; of his humble and devoted obedience; of his fervent and filial gratitude; and to bow down before Him as "all in all."

### THE FARMER.

WINTHROP, FRIDAY MORNING, MARCH 7, 1834.

For the Maine Farmer.

#### BREEDS OF CATTLE IN KENNEBEC COUNTY.

MR. HOLMES—Having seen a communication in your paper, taken from the Genesee Farmer, on the subject of the several breeds of horn cattle, neat cattle or black cattle, as they are sometimes called, I have thought that something like a history of that kind of stock so far as my recollection and knowledge will serve me, might be of service to the inhabitants of the county of Kennebec, in their inquiries after the best breeds to cross their stock of that kind with in future, and will serve as an aid to those of other counties who may come here to purchase.

On the 4th of March, 1788, when I became first acquainted with this county, I found the stock of the then better kind derived from New Hampshire, Massachusetts and Rhode Island. The color was black, red, and brindled. The oxen when full grown were from six feet to six and a half;—the cows in proportion, many of which were deep milkers. The oxen were really fitted for the purposes for which they were then wanted, which was principally piling logs and harrowing new land.

The first importation from Europe was a dark brindled Bull of a large size\*, imported by the Vaughan family of Hallowell, to whom this county is much indebted for their aid to agriculture. The same family subsequently at different times have imported two other bulls which were reputed to be of the Bakewell breed and were mostly white. It was seen by our farmers that the color might be shifted without injury to the breeds, which was done in most instances by breeding from red or dark colored cows.

A Bull called the King Bull was kept in Readfield one year which produced good stock. The next cross from imported breeds was from a bull taken in a vessel captured during the last war with England, about the year 1814, and brought into Portland. This bull was said to be brindled, but his stock was mostly red.

There has been choice animals brought from Sandwich, New Hampshire. At a later date we have had the Improved Durham introduced into the county by Gen. Dearborn, John Davis, K. Robinson, yourself and others. At one time there was a breed introduced, of a large size, but bad shape, which may really be said to be a JUDGEMENT. Mr. Howard on the Vaughan farm has introduced two bulls of the crossed imported breeds, which are fine animals.

\* Probably either a Lancashire or Bakewell bull.

Mr. Greene, of Winslow, has also introduced the Improved Durham breed.

County of Kennebec, 1834.

#### REMARKS.

We are much obliged to the writer of the above for the intelligence contained in his communication, although we wish it was a little more exact or definite. What the breed of the King bull was, we do not know, though doubtless there are many who do. What particular breed the "Prize bull," so called, was, we do not know, but it would have been well for Kennebec or the state of Maine had it been retained in the territory. In regard to the later introduction of improved breeds we have taken some pains to ascertain facts respecting their pedigree, and what pretensions they have for this or that strain of blood.

#### BULLS.

YOUNG COLEBS—Bred by Col. Jaques of Charlestown, Mass.—Sire, Col. Jaques' imported Bull Colebs. Dam, an imported Durham Short Horn Cow, owned by Wm. Gray, Esq. Brought into this county by Mr. Robinson—kept for a number of years by Mr. John Kezer of this town, and commonly called the Kezer bull. His color was white, with patches of dark color intermixed.

HERCULES—Bred by Sam'l Lee Esq. of Ms. Introduced into the county by the late Gen. Dearborn, and kept for some time on his farm in Pittston. Sire, Colebs—Dam, an imported cow owned by Mr. Lee. He was brought into the State we believe in 1828 or 7. White intermixed with occasional spots of dark color.

JUPITER—Bred by Col. Jaques. Sired by Colebs. Dam, Flora. He was introduced into the county in 1826, by John Davis Esq. Color, white entirely.

ARGWASUC—Bred by J. Davis, Esq. Sire, Jupiter—dam, Europa. The above we publish from hearsay, having never seen the bull. He was purchased and carried out of the county by Mr. Rangely, of No. 3 on Lake Argwasuc; add we have ventured to call the bull by that name till we shall know more about him.

DENTON—Bred by Mr. Wetherell of England. Imported into Massachusetts by S. Williams Esq. of Northboro', Worcester co. Mass. in 1817, where he was kept ten years. Mr. Williams presented him to E. Holmes, then residing in Gardiner, in the autumn of 1827.

DARLINGTON—Bred by E. Holmes—purchased by R. Cornforth, of Readfield. Sire, Jupiter—dam, Europa,—was calved April 1829. Color, a Roan.

MAINE DENTON, OR YOUNG DENTON—Bred by Robert Cornforth Esq. of Readfield. Sire, Jupiter—dam, Durham Beauty. Calved in April, 1830—color red and white. Purchased and now owned by Capt. Pierce of Readfield.

HANSON—Bred by E. Cushing Esq. of Hanson, Mass. Sire, Pilgrim. Introduced into the county by E. Holmes in 1830.

BANQUO—Sired by — in England. Imported by Fish and Grinnell of New York. Introduced into the county by R. H. Greene,

Esq. of Winslow, who still owns him. He was calved in 1828. Color, red, with some white spots.

SIR ISAAC—Bred by Hon. John Wells, of Mass. Sire, the Imported Hereford Bull Sir Isaac. Introduced into the county by Sanford Howard, Esq. Vaughan Farm, Hallowell, in 1828 or 9; calved in Sept. 1827. He is of a red color—face white.

NORFOLK—Bred by Hon. John Wells, of Mass. Sire—The Imported Bull Admiral—Dam by Sir Isaac, Grand Dam by Holderness. Introduced by S. Howard Esq. Hallowell, who still owns him, calved in June 1829; color, brindle.

WALDO—Bred by Mr. Young of Jackson, Waldo Co. Me. Sire, the Imported Durham Short Horn Bull "Lyman Durham," calved in March 1833. Introduced into the county by E. Wood, Esq. of Winthrop, Feb'y 1834. Color, red.

The above Bulls are all we know that have been either brought into the county or bred here, that are either full blood or not less than 3-4 Improved Durham Short Horn.

There are undoubtedly others, but we have not been made acquainted with the facts concerning them. We should be happy to receive any information upon the subject.

There are fine animals of the kind in other counties which we shall give an account of hereafter. In the mean time we must postpone any further remarks until next week, when we shall give a BIOGRAPHY OF THE ILLUSTRIOUS BULLS of Kennebec, and a statement of the COWS AND HEIFERS OF NOBLE BLOOD.

#### LATEST YANKEE INVENTION.

During the late alarm brought on by the prevalence of the black tongue, some filled their stables with assafoetida, some burnt tar, and some put it upon the faces and noses of their horses and cattle, and that it might be more fragrant, mingled it with the aforesaid gum and gurry. A shrewd Yankee in the town of Winsor, conceiving that the distemper was really kept at a distance by a "villainous compound of bad smells," and not having Sir John Falstaff's Buck basket at hand, nor being willing to "sheet over the rhino" for odorous gums, adopted the following effectual plan to prevent the disease from entering his domains. Having caught a large Skunk, he forthwith imprisoned him in an empty hog-head and placed it in his barn. He fed him well, and every other morning would go and "podge" him with a stick.

His skunkship resenting the indignity, would "round up" and let fly a charge of the pure essence, which would accordingly fill the premises with this lasting and most salutary perfume.

The Black tongue—"Scall" tongue—megrims and diseases dire kept at a respectful distance. It was powerful enough to neutralize all the plagues of Pandoras' box, and so valuable did the proprietor consider the preventive that he would not even allow his neighbors



cattle to take a snuff without a liberal fee.

He was heard to say the other day that he would hardly take an hundred dollars for the animal, as he was a good fat one, and he did not know where he could get another.

For the Maine Farmer.

#### CULTURE OF HOPS.

MR. HOLMES—In your paper of the 7th inst. there was inserted an article on the culture of hops, taken from the transactions of the agricultural society of the State of New York.—Considering the transactions there given so contrary to my own experience, and that of my neighbors generally, and also to a communication that I have recently made to you to be inserted in your paper, I feel it my duty to make some remarks on said transactions, and to explain why I differ in most of my instructions from them. Error is error let it come from what source it may, and it is more dangerous when coming from a respectable source, and when it is discovered will be treated by me as error. It is a duty which we all owe to the public to make errors appear, especially when erroneous instructions are contrary to the interest of those on whom they are intended to operate.

First, said instructions say, a deep soil rather inclining to moisture is best. I say, a deep strong soil, but by all means a dry one, for it is necessary to have land that can be worked in the spring as early after it is thawed as possible, in order that the hops may be ploughed and pruned as early in the season as we can, that the growth of the hops may not be retarded more than necessary, and at the same time that the working may not leave the ground heavy. This I think is of great consequence, and it is the opinion of all the hop growers with whom I have ever conversed on the subject. I will not undertake to say that they will or will not thrive well on bog or on intervale ground, for there is land of both kinds that may be worked when very wet and still not be hard or baked in consequence when dry. Where this is the case such lands may succeed, and I should think the right kind of intervale as likely to succeed as any land, for that seems to be the native home of the hop. What I mean, is, to caution beginners not to set hops on ground that will not work early in the season—there are several reasons against it. First, it heaves more in winter, and is more likely to hurt the roots: second, it is necessary that the ground should be ploughed early, that grass and weeds may get as little root as possible: third, that the hops may not be retarded in their growth it is necessary to prune early: fourth, above all, the ground should not be left heavy.

The theory of planting at three places in each hill at suitable distances for the poles, looks plausible enough to one unacquainted with their culture, but is good for nothing in practice, or rather it is worse than nothing; for it is well known (to me at least) that there is no certainty just where they will come, for they not unfrequently come up a foot from where they are planted; therefore, plant them in the middle of the hill, and all in one place, and you are more likely to have them where you want them, than any other way. Any one must see that the poles should be on one side and not right in the roots; and it is easy to carry a vine six, eight, or twelve inches, to the pole; and it is bad to have the roots spread over too much surface on account of leaving a large space that cannot be loosened with a plough without disturbing them.

As for the manner of poling recommended in the aforesaid transactions, I do not like it at

all, and hop growers about here would say it shewed as little knowledge of the business as an Agriculturist did, who recommended to those who would have ditches, to dig them four times as wide at the bottom as at the top, and gave as a reason, that the eels could not run up and eat the eel grass on the banks: to be serious, it is a poor way as recommended to set the three poles in the form of a three sided pyramid, for three reasons; 1st, it is one more pole than there should be at any rate, for it makes unnecessary shade: 2d, it causes the arms on which the hops grow to be entangled among the vines and together, so as to make very slow picking. The other and most important reason is, the hops would not be of so good quality. It is a generally acknowledged fact that the fruit which grows most in the sun is highest and best flavored, and it is especially so with hops, and their value depends altogether on their flavor. Now I appeal to any man of judgement whether the hops themselves would not feel more of the influence of the sun with two poles in the hill, slanting east and west, rather further apart at the top than at the bottom, with considerable of a south pitch, that the sun's rays may pass among them in the freest manner possible, and whether it is not a better way to obtain more of the sun's influence than the huddled-three-sided-tied-at-the-top concern recommended by the transactions. As for the hop poles blowing down, there is no trouble on that account if they are well set; hops sometimes break off with the wind, but if the poles throughout the field are nearly all of a length, so that one pole has the protection of the others, there is not likely to be half the loss that there would be from the three-sided concern before mentioned. As to the manner of packing or bagging the hops as recommended by the transactions, it is altogether useless now-a-days. That was the manner thirty or forty years ago, as I am informed, but there is none packed for market in that way now. The way that they are now packed is with screws, and into bales five feet long and eighteen inches square, and on the same principles as cotton is baled, and about two hundred pounds in the bale. Any one can perceive that this makes them much more convenient for shipping than bags eleven feet in length and seven in circumference, besides being packed harder they do not so soon lose their flavor. Another thing mentioned in said transactions is the hair cloth for drying. I have no doubt but it would answer a good purpose, but to get thirty-five or forty square yards of hair cloth to dry hops on, looks like a pretty formidable obstacle in the way of hop raising to a poor man, but that is not necessary. The same quantity of thin linen suitable for milk strainers, worth perhaps from 15 to 17 cents per yard, will answer the purpose at least as well, and can be made in any family where they want to raise hops. As for the instruction on curing hops as given by the transactions, I can say they are useless to a new beginner, for let him follow them to the letter and he could not have good hops. I again repeat 'tis necessary for a man to see the picking and curing process before he can manage the business with safety. There are many things in said transactions that are proper, one thing is good, that is, digging a good large hole and filling it with the best earth that is handy. Where the hop roots are to be planted, a good shovel full of dung should be added and mixed with the dirt, this I mean for sward ground—for old ground follow the directions of my other communication on the culture of hops. The transactions appear to consider it essentially necessary that the roots should be planted immediately after taking them from the ground,

or at least, that they should by no means get wilted; here again I must take the liberty to dissent. I consider it indispensable [that the roots should be taken out early, before the buds start on the roots, and then kept in such a situation as that they will not dry much, and where there is not moisture enough to make them grow it is better to have them a little too dry than too wet; keep them too wet and the eyes not unfrequently will rot when the root looks fair. I am of opinion that a potatoe a little wilted comes as surely and as quick as one that is not wilted at all, so I think of hop roots, and so experience teaches me; and if necessary, with care, hop roots may be kept three or four weeks and then planted with perfect safety, though I prefer earlier planting, but this will do when roots have to be obtained from a distance; when this is the case, roots should be put up in boxes or bags and kept as much from the influence of the sun as possible, and not keep them too wet, although some sprinkling may be necessary.

Stetson, Feb. 17, 1834. SAM'L STETSON.

For the Maine Farmer.

NORTH YARMOUTH, Feb. 26 1834.

MR. HOLMES:—In answer to a writer in No. 6 of the Farmer I communicate to you what my father says he knows by experience in respect to the feeding of cows on swill, &c. to produce garget. He had one cow that he gave swill and refuse of the table for about twelve years, yet she was seldom or never known to have the garget. The cow that he now has he purchased six years ago at which time she was so cramped and stiff with the garget as to move about with some difficulty. He began to feed her with swill &c., in which he occasionally dissolved a piece of saltpetre about the size of an acorn, which he says soon freed her from that disorder, since that time she has never had it, but he continues the practice of giving her saltpetre 3 or 4 times a year. By giving swill in addition to hay his cow is not only kept in good condition, but gives a quarter or third more milk. Yours, &c. G. B.

#### BRITISH FARMING CAPITAL.

The expense of stocking a farm of 150 acres, and the necessary outlay for one year, is estimated in one of the latest British publications, at 1450l 9s. 6d. (\$6440) of which half a year's rent forms an item of 112l. 10s. and the poor rates another item of 20l. or 88,80. In the Quarterly Journal of Agriculture, the expense of estimating and carrying on a farm of 500 acres, for one year, is estimated at 3596l. 17s. 11d. (\$15,849) the rent of which is put down at 1000l. Of the 500 acres, 100 are supposed to be in fallow, turneps and potatoes 100 under wheat and barley, 100 oats, 100 grass seeds, and 100 year old grass. With those heavy charges, to which the expense of American farming bears but a small proportion, British farmers live and grow wealthy. The rent, tithes and poor rates are an enormous draw back in England, of which we have but very little experimental knowledge. The rent in the first case noted is about \$7, and the poor rates 75 cents per acre. In the latter case the rent is about \$9 per acre. The only manure charged in the latter estimate (the rest being made upon the farm) is 640 bushels of bone dust, at 2s. 6d. per bushel, or 80l. (\$355.)

The expense of cultivating an acre of the several crops is estimated as follows: turneps, 5l. 10s. 2d.; barley, 4l. 14s. 7d.; clover, 2l. 11s. 10d.; wheat 5l. 13s.; beans, 5l. 2s. 9d.; oats, 4l. 7s. 7d. These amounts include rents, tithes, rates and taxes upon the land occupied by the several crops. In dollars they amount to a charge of ten to twenty four per acre. It will be perceived that the 500 acre farm is under alternate husbandry—there being no grass of more than one year old.



## COMMUNICATIONS.

For the Maine Farmer.

"GO AHEAD."

MR. HOLMES—I was much pleased with the views of your correspondent who signs "Go Ahead." He proposes for every subscriber to the Farmer to procure one more, and that when your subscription list became thus doubled, that the owners should give to the amount of a hundred dollars annually in premiums, for the best written pieces on various agricultural and mechanical subjects. After perceiving that the owners were willing to pledge themselves to comply with their intimation, knowing as I do, that such a course would tend to enrich the paper, as many practical Farmers and Mechanics would be induced to put their quills in requisition, I looked around to procure my one subscriber, and obtained him at once without difficulty. All your subscribers can do the same, if they will exert themselves only a little. Then Maine would have an Agricultural paper equal perhaps to any in the nation, which we very much need, all will agree, except such as imagine they know all that can be known; and I am willing such should enjoy their mighty stock of knowledge by themselves.

ONE WHO WISHES FOR MORE INFORMATION ON  
- AGRICULTURAL & MECHANICAL SUBJECTS.

P. S. Rather than "Go Ahead's" scheme should fail, I can procure another subscriber, or two.

For the Maine Farmer.

MR. HOLMES—An enquiry is made in the last Farmer, by your correspondent "Query," whether "that feeding a cow with slops and swill &c. will bring on the garget."

My father, being a mechanic, usually kept but one cow; and when she grew old and began to fail a calf was raised from her, preserving the same stock; and when the second generation had passed its usefulness a third was raised, and so on: this practice was followed for nearly 40 years. These calves were made to eat "slops and swill" while young, and in a short time became very fond of them, inasmuch that all that could be spared from the hogs were given them through the year. And it now becomes a pleasing remembrance to me, to look back through the "vista of years" and see the "old cow," after coming from the pasture, at night, standing at the back door, and waiting in silent anxiety for her pail of "slops and swill."

All the cows which my father owned for the above period, (nearly 40 years,) being of the same breed, were remarkable for the richness, color, and quantity of the milk they gave; and in only one solitary instance were any of them ever troubled with the garget, and in this instance it was but slight, happening about the time she was being "dried off," and no more to be attributed to her "slops and swill" than to her eating hay.

In continuance of the family custom I fed a cow on "slops and swill" more or less for five years, and she was as free from the garget as any other cow.

In conclusion I will say to "Query," that if he feeds his cow on "slops and swill" she will richly repay him for it; and if she should have the garget and become "out of condition" I shall attribute it to some more substantial cause than slops and swill. CAROLUS.

For the Maine Farmer.

MR. HOLMES—In answer to your correspondent whose signature, in the 6th No. of Vol. ii, is "QUERY," respecting feeding Cows with "slops, swill, &c." as he says—he need not

fear to give his cow such feed any more than to give her oats, meal, potatoes or turnips, either of which will cause her milk to flow if given in too great quantities, and may cause such distention of her bag and udder as to bring on the garget. As it is well known a good milker, or a cow that gives a large quantity of milk oftener has that disorder than a poor milker, or one farrow, hence if the cow is inclined to give large quantities of milk on hay or grass at such a time, let her mess of slop or other provender be small. When hay is poor, or grass short, he need not fear to give swill or other succulent food in abundance. If his cow is not inclined to give great quantities of milk, but he keeps her, as he well may, because her milk excels in quality, more to be regarded than quantity, such a cow will not generally have the complaint he names, unless he gives her an unreasonable quantity of succulent food at a time when he should not; I mean when grass is fresh and abundant. S. Y.

For the Maine Farmer.

B E E S.

MR. HOLMES—Dear Sir, Did you ever hear of Bees running or flying away in the winter?—Whether you have or not, I must beg leave to relate the following story, and ask if you or any of your correspondents can give an explanation of its mystery.

About the commencement of the present time of warm weather, I went in the middle of a clear sunshine day to examine my bees. I had but two hives. The first I came to, were "wide awake," and directly gave me earnest warning to keep a respectful distance. I passed to the other hive, and knocked at the door, but no one came either to bid me welcome or order me off. After several repetitions of this ceremony with the same result, I determined on seeing whether they were in REALITY "not at home," or had only adopted some of the ridiculously deceptive habits of their betters.—I took the hive from the stand and turned it over—not a bee was to be seen, except a few dead ones on the bottom board. The hive was nearly new, (having been used only two years,) tight, well shaped, and almost as full as it could hold of honey. I took it all out, but forgot to weigh it, until it was inconvenient to do so. We thought there must be 70 lbs. or more. There was not more than a dozen bees in the hive. I went out and counted those on the bottom board, and there was only 150 of them. Now, at the setting in of winter, I knew this hive was full of bees and comb. It sent out last summer, three swarms, all of which did well. Nothing could be discovered, either in or about the hive, which could have been supposed to render it disagreeable.

Where these bees have gone, and for what reason, are questions for any body who will answer them.

Yours, &amp;c.

S. HOWARD.

February 22, 1834.

For the Maine Farmer.

MR. HOLMES—In looking over an old manuscript address, pronounced by a member of an Agricultural Society in Winthrop, long ago, I find the following ideas brought to view:

The writer remarks "that for our encouragement, we live in a forward State, and in a happy portion of it, that according to some calculations made about the time Maine was separated from the parent State, it was found that no county in Massachusetts, according to the population, exported as much of articles, the growth and produce of the county, as did the County of Kennebec. He then enumerates some of the articles exported; as Black Cattle,

Horses, Sheep, Wool, Butter, Cheese, Pork, Beef, Cloth, Mutton, Tallow, Cider, Beans, Apples, Potatoes, Pot and Pearl ashes\*, Lumber, and many other articles too numerous to mention. Of course the balance of trade might be in our favor, and would be if we would learn to never drink any ardent spirits in health, to do which he considers a moral evil, the consequences being so disastrous.

I only add, that it is believed by many that we have no need of importing bread stuff in common seasons, nor articles made of iron or iron ore, were we awake to those subjects. If these things are so, should we not be contented and thankful. MAINE FARMER.

\* It is believed that we had better use our ashes on our land.

For the Maine Farmer.

MR. HOLMES—I have a stove of brick in my porch, and a six inch iron pipe leading from it through the partition, and through the kitchen to the main chimney in the house, a distance of 28 feet. (The air is very much softened in a cold day both in the porch and kitchen by this pipe and stove.) On the 9th instant a little after nine of the clock at night, it was discovered that three or four joints of the stove pipe were red hot. The fire had almost all gone out in the stove, and ones hand might be held on the pipe at either end for any length of time without damage by heat. One of the hot joints was the one passing through the partition, which would have probably set fire to the house had it not been discovered, although there was brick work around the pipe for a number of inches. Snow was put into the stove and soon put out the fire.

QUERY 1st. What was the fuel in the pipe that caused the heat?

2. Was it set on fire by a spark from the stove or fire place, or by spontaneous combustion? E. W.

Winthrop, Feb. 14, 1834.

For the Maine Farmer.

MR. EDITOR—I observed in your last paper a communication respecting disease in sheep, and from an idea that it might be what farmers call staggers, send you the following recipe: "Assa-fœtida dissolved in warm water and half a spoon full poured into each ear will relieve them immediately."

In the N. E. Farmer, Vol. ix, No. 33, p. 260, I find a communication from which I make the following extract. If it is applicable to the case\* mentioned by your correspondent, you can publish it, if not, you can dispose of it as you do other useless communications. After stating that a disease is very prevalent among sheep, he says

"The most common symptoms of the disease are a loss of appetite, general emaciation or leanness with a peculiar gauntness, so that the animal is bent up almost double, and is hardly able to drag its tottering frame after it, and unless the disease is arrested by a timely remedy, often a scouring sets in and the pitiable creature soon falls a victim to the fell destroyer. One gentleman having lost many promising yearling sheep in this way, determined if possible to ascertain the cause. He commenced by a careful dissection of the head, expecting to find a worm or worms, as much had been said or written to that effect. In this, however, he was disappointed; nothing daunted, he proceeded to follow down the whole alimentary canal examining every part: no sooner had he opened the stomach than he found innumerable minute worms from an inch to two inches in length; in size from a fine to a coarse linen thread; in color white or nearly so, with one end sharp, and when examined, soon after the death of the animal, they were very lively. Other dissections carefully made by other individuals have confirmed the presence of like worms, not only in the stomach but also in the small and large intestines of sheep dying of this disease.—As soon as the cause of death was ascertained the



following simple remedy was resorted to, which has not failed, I believe, in a single instance, of effecting a cure, when timely administered. Half an ounce of Gum Aloes pulverized and mixed with a little meal and water, enough to make the whole into a thick dough, is a full dose for one sheep, and may be conveniently given by opening the animal's mouth and putting it upon the roots of the tongue with the handle of a common iron spoon, or it may be made into small balls, and in like manner given. This quantity proves an effectual purge, and brings away large quantities of worms, whereupon even many sheep apparently on the verge of death have been restored in a few days to wonted health."

"From many faithful trials of the Aloes in smaller doses, given to sheep slightly diseased, having poor appetites, &c., the most decided good effects have followed."

\* My Maine Farmer containing this communication is lent, consequently I cannot refer to it; but as I had to write to the publisher I thought I would make this extract.

From the Genesee Farmer.

#### CATTLE—NO. I.

In a recent number of the Farmer,\* your valuable correspondent, Ulmus, has again introduced the subject of CATTLE, with a concise account of the various improved breeds, which at present are held in high estimation among our most intelligent agriculturists. I regret that he has not entered more largely into the subject, and spread out before your readers the extensive knowledge which he has doubtless acquired in relation to the natural history, improvement and extension of the various breeds of Cattle, both in our own country and Great Britain. No branch of agriculture care and labor is of more importance, and none of greater interest, not only to the farmer, but to the community at large. While all classes participate in the luxuries of the dairy and the market, they must necessarily feel the slightest improvement or deterioration in the sources of these pleasures; and whatever therefore tends to disseminate knowledge among the people on subjects so important to their comfort and happiness, must excite a corresponding interest in the minds of all.

Among all our correspondents who have written on the subject of cattle, none seem to have thought it necessary to do more than allude to the existence of certain breed their qualities, their excellencies, their patrons, and their improvers, without going into their history or extension, or the inducements which have led from time to time to their improvement. I must confess that I have formerly been subjected to great embarrassment, while conversing upon the subject of improved cattle, and while viewing some of the most beautiful specimens of these breeds, in not being able to retrace at once the history and improvement of cattle in our own country as well as England. The frequent inquiry, too, on the part of others, in relation to the origin of the several improved breeds, have been the source of some perplexity. The names of Devon, Hereford, Dishley, Durham, Holderness, and Alderney, are familiar to us all; but I venture to say from my own experience and observation, that but few of the farmers in our country, and perhaps but a small portion of your readers, are acquainted with the origin of these breeds, their peculiarities, their distinctive

qualities, the causes which led to their improvement, or the persons to whom the world is indebted for the development of the natural and acquired properties of these valuable animals.

Without arrogating to myself any superior knowledge or merit, and in the absence of some more able correspondents, I propose in some measure to supply this defect, and to furnish the readers of the Farmer with the result of my own researches and reading on the subject, without pretending to direct or advise them in their selections. And I might here probably with much more truth and reason than Ulmus has done, plead the excuse of "incompetency" and want of ability.

I fully accord with the sentiment expressed by John Hare Powell, Esq. of Philadelphia, in a letter to Mr. Featherstonhaugh on this subject, that we are to receive with great caution the opinions of "flippant writers and half bred philosophers, who would teach without knowledge as they farm without land," while due deference should be had "to those patriotic, enlightened and liberal men, who by practice defect error; by science expound theory; and by their generous exertions and zeal, elevate the importance and extend the influence of this most essential of all human arts." It is to men of this latter description we are to look for experimental knowledge on this as well as on other subjects, and in the remarks which I shall hereafter make, and in the views which I shall present, I shall rely more upon their experience and judgment than upon my own.

There is certainly a great diversity of opinion among our most intelligent and experienced agriculturists, on the subject of improved cattle, and it is far from being settled, that the introduction of any of the improved breeds into our country, will essentially change the acclimated character of our own cattle, or ultimately impart any benefit which does not arise from the selection and improvement of our present stock. The examples which Ulmus has given us of the diversity of sentiment on this subject, among some of our most distinguished stock breeders, will supersede the necessity of my illustrating these facts. All must agree, however, that great and paramount advantages are obtained by a careful attention to the form, habits and peculiarities of cattle, whether belonging to one breed or another; and that it is owing to the cultivation of these discriminating qualities, that we are enabled to arrive at any unusual excellence. But whatever preferences may exist in the minds of our agriculturists or however reluctant they may be to admit innovations, it is certainly the part of wisdom to examine the claims of others, and to profit by their experience, whenever decided advantages are to be obtained. That we have the elements in our own herds of great improvements, and perhaps of surprising excellence, no one can doubt; but whether it is better to reject the one hundred year's experience and improvement of our transatlantic brethren, for the privilege of wading through the same path of toil and perplexity, to arrive at the same result, is a matter worthy of consideration.

To what expense, and toil, and care, and study, and perplexity, the breeding of cattle has subjected them, in endeavoring to improve the qualities of their stock, we shall see in the sequel; but whether after all, this labor and expense has resulted in any adequate remuneration, we shall then be able to determine.

The cattle of the United States are principally derived originally from England, though the Dutch and German settlers of the middle states introduced many of their own breeds at the time of their emigration. It is evident, however, that our cattle cannot differ essentially from those of England; and that we possess among us, to a greater or less extent, all their different native breeds. Whatever modes of treatment, whatever care in breeding, and whatever success in improvement may have occurred there, we may then safely apply to this country, making due allowances for difference of climate and circumstances.

If we have in this country the original Devons, or Dishleys, or Holderness, or any other breed, or a compound of any or all of them, as we doubtless have, a careful attention to the history and management of the same breeds in England will enable us at last to avoid their errors, and to adopt their experience and their improvements, in the perfection of our own. But if after a thorough investigation, we shall be satisfied that to improve upon the same originals, we must pass through the same channels of information, adopt the same or a similar mode of management, and that we shall in all probability arrive at the same conclusion, we shall then, too, be better prepared to adopt, at once, their improvements, as the maximum of skill and science.

To do even partial justice to this subject I shall have occasion to extend my remarks through several numbers of the Farmer, and in so doing shall make frequent extracts from foreign works, and especially from the "Farmer's Series of Useful Knowledge." I shall be glad, also, if circumstances will permit, to accompany these descriptions with plates of the different varieties of animals.

In my next number, therefore, I propose to enter upon a short description of the different breeds of cattle, as they originally existed in Great Britain, with reference to their general classification, leaving the history and improvement of particular breeds for future consideration. QUERCUS.

From the Genesee Farmer.

#### CHAIN PUMP.

MESSRS. L. TUCKER & Co.—In a number of your valuable paper (vol. 3, p. 250) I observed a few lines respecting Pumps and Buckets for wells. I will take the trouble to inform my brother farmers how I draw water from my well. I would observe that it is four years this fall since I dug a well, calculating the next spring to build me a house of brick near said well, which would need a large quantity of water in building. I therefore prepared myself with a bucket, calculating to fix it as my brother Farmer describes his; but in looking for a pattern to work by, I could find none that worked to suit me. I then applied to pump makers, but they could show me no plan that I liked. I then recollected a well of Capt. David Coy's, in Homer village, that drew water with what I call a chain pump. I went and examined for myself. I found it in good order, though it



has been in operation about 20 years. I asked him how he liked it. He said it was the best way he ever saw to draw water. I went home and fixed mine immediately, and I am satisfied it is the best plan to draw water that I have ever seen.

I will now describe the plan of my chain pump. My well is 22 feet deep. The well curb is 2 feet 10 inches high—then make a wheel 1 foot in diameter, of 2 inch pine plank, with axletree and crank, which will turn the same as a grindstone, and will rest the top of the curb—then take 2 pine planks 1½ inch thick, 5 inches wide joint them straight—then take a half round tool and make half a hollow in each of them 1½ inch deep—then nail the plank together so as to make a round hole between them 1½ inch in diameter, 2½ up from the bottom—then make the hole a size larger from there to the top of the box, which I call the pump—then make a spout or shoe of board two feet long, 6 inches wide, and 4 inches deep—then cut a hole in the side of your well curb large enough to let in your spout, 17 inches from the bottom of your curb. Set the pump in the well—let it run down so low that the water will never dry and settle below your pump—it should at least stand one foot in the water—nail a board on the back side of your pump at the bottom for it to rest on, so that it may not settle too low in the well—let your pump stand near the side of the well, and the top of it be fastened to the under side of your spout—make a hole in the bottom of your spout to receive the water from the pump. Then calculate how many feet of chain it will take to go over your wheel, when hung on the curb, and go to the bottom of the pump, and say about 6 to 7 inches below—then come up through the pump to the wheel again. This chain may be made of horse trace or large halter chain, and must be cut apart once in 2½ feet, and connected again with what I call an 8—on each of these 8s you must put 2 pieces of thick sole leather, the forward one just big enough to fill the hole in the pump, and the other, or backside one, a size smaller. This is to stiffen the other and keep it in its place. Put one pair of these leathers on each 8 before they are connected in the chain—put your chain through the pump before you connect the last link. I have six crocheted irons drove in the out edge of my wheel to keep the chain in its place on the wheel; and to save the chain from wearing the bottom of my box or pump, I nailed on a bit of oak plank, 2 inches thick, and rounded it off smooth for the chain to run against. Whenever a leather wears out or fails, (which mine has not done yet,) I was told to make a new one, then cut it open on one side, slip it on to the 8, and fasten it together with a small wire.

I have had mine in operation about 2½ years, and it wants no repairing yet. The advantage of these chain pumps are numerous—1. They draw water very easy unless the well be over 20 feet deep, and then they will draw harder. 2. They are very cheap. 3. They are easy repaired and kept in order. 4. They are in no danger of ever freezing unless your well freezes over.\* 5. You can draw as near the top or bottom of your water as you please; but too near the top is warmer, and too near the bottom is apt to be muddy.

Now, sir, if you can make any thing out of my bungling way of describing my chain pump, you are at liberty to insert it in your valuable paper for the benefit not only of my brother farmers, but for all classes of people who have to use wells.

SAMEL GRIGGS.

Gigg's Post, Jan. 1, 1834.

\*It would probably be as liable to freeze in this climate, but it might be emptied of the water by turning the chain the other way. Ed. M. F.

#### LITTER FOR CATTLE.

MR EDITOR—Where horses and other cattle are kept in the same barn or stable, if we first clear away and throw out the manure of the cattle, except the horse or horses, then shovel the droppings of the horse where the cattle lodge and leave their droppings. The horse manure thus placed and spread serves the four fold purpose of causing the cattle to lodge as dry and warm as though straw uncut or orts were placed under them. Straw not cut should never be used even for litter; nor will their manure freeze down to the floor in a cold night, and it mixes the manure

of the horses and other creatures in the best possible manner, being all thrown out together the next day. It can be shoveled with ease, having very little straw or orts among it to impede the shovel, besides, when applied to the ground thus mixed, it has a more salutary effect to aid in producing vegetation, than either would by itself.

I know I am penning what many would call of little worth; but whatever tends to the comfort of cattle and to improve manure, and of course enlarge crops in any degree, it is well to know. I have observed that much is brought about by little things, being not aware that all my brother farmers practice according to the above hints—I venture to suggest, that if you think them of no use, you will throw them under the table.

NORRIDGEWOCK.

#### SUMMARY

##### ANTI-SLAVERY.

A meeting of the citizens of Winthrop pursuant to notice met at the Masonic Hall on the evening of the 4th ult. Rev. Mr Thurston was called to the chair and S. Sewall Secretary. After some appropriate remarks had been made by the Chairman in regard to the objects of the meeting, the following Resolution was presented by Mr S. Cordis:

*Resolved*, That believing the existence of *Slavery* in this nation is both an evil and a sin, we feel it our duty to co-operate with all those who are making efforts for its immediate abolition, and that we therefore proceed to form an Anti-Slavery Society in this place for that purpose.

Mr Cordis and Seth May, Esq. addressed the meeting on the subject of the Resolve, and it was unanimously adopted.

The following Resolve offered by the Rev. Mr Thurston was also unanimously adopted:

*Resolved*, That the objects contemplated by the American Anti-Slavery Society are in strict accordance with the plainest dictates of Patriotism, Philanthropy, and Religion.

Ezekiel Holmes, Deacon Joseph Metcalf, and John May, Esq. were chosen to report a Constitution, and they afterwards reported the following, which after some discussion was adopted.

##### CONSTITUTION OF THE WINTHROP ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY.

PREAMBLE.—We believe that "God has made of one blood all nations of men to dwell on all the face of the earth." Consequently, "that every human being born into the world, has an equal right with every other human being, to life liberty, and the opportunity for the pursuit of happiness. While he respects the rights of others, this right is inalienable under all the circumstances of his being. It is *regulated* for his and the general good, during his minority; it is *modified* and *restricted* by the necessary obligations of the social & civil compact; it is *forfeited* only by crime against society. God has subjected the earth and the beasts of the field to the dominion of man; but has not given man a lordship over his fellows to abridge their freedom, to hold them as property, or to enjoy their unrequited services. Therefore, the act of captivating and enslaving freemen is a direct and palpable usurpation of power; whether a Caesar subjugate a nation, or a kidnapper sacks a peaceful village. The latter is a sin against God, against personal rights, against the peace of society, against common humanity.

That which is originally oppression, can never become right by the lapse of ages, by hereditary descent, by constitutional provision, or by legal enactments. It cannot be justified by pleading the necessities of a hot climate, a sable color, inferior intellectual endowments, or kind treatment. The holding of slaves in any form is a flagrant violation of "the principles of eternal equity," an unjustifiable and wicked usurpation of the rights of others, which ought to be immediately repented of and relinquished. "Under its most mitigated forms, slavery is a cruel curse to the enslaved; while it is indefensible oppression on the part of the holder, and of the government under which he rivets the chains. Could we place ourselves at once under the light of that day, when

righteousness and liberty and peace shall fill the earth, the holding of slaves would appear as one of the most preposterous and incredible of all the hoary-headed abominations which enlightened & christian people have practised without compunction." We believe that no person can take a candid survey of the progress of the public sentiment in favor of the universal freedom of men, and of the present state of slavery in the United States and not "arrive at the conclusion that slavery must terminate," at no very distant period, "in one of these ways:—1. By the extermination of the blacks. 2. By the extermination of the white. Or, 3. By voluntary emancipation. To prevent the first two by promoting the third" is the object at which we aim; and to concentrate our influence and efforts in attaining the speedy and peaceful abolition of Slavery in the United States we agree to associate under the following

#### CONSTITUTION.

ARTICLE. I. This Society shall be called the Winthrop Anti-Slavery Society.

ART. 2. The object of this Society shall be to collect and diffuse information on the true character of slavery; to convince our countrymen of its heinous criminality in the sight of God; to show that the duty, safety & interest of all concerned require its abandonment; and to take all lawful, moral, and religious means to hasten the total abolition of slavery in the United States.

ART. 3. This Society shall aim to elevate the character and condition of the people of color, by encouraging their intellectual, moral and religious improvement; by correcting the prejudices of public opinion, and by endeavoring to obtain for our colored fellowcitizens an equality with the whites, of civil and religious privileges; but will never encourage the oppressed to acts of violence or insurrection.

ART. 4. Any person signing this Constitution as an expression of agreement with its principles, may be a member of this Society, till a wish to withdraw is signified to the Sec'y and the name erased.

ART. 5. The officers of this Society shall be a President; two or more Vice Presidents; a Secretary and Treasurer; and a Board of not less than five Managers, of whom the President and Secretary shall be members.

The Managers shall have power to call meetings, to appropriate monies, and to transact any other business which the interests of the Society may require.

ART. 6. The Annual Meeting of the Society shall be held on the 4th of July, at such hour and place as the Managers shall appoint; when the officers shall be elected and reports exhibited.

ART. 7. This Constitution may be altered or amended, at any annual meeting of the Society by the concurrence of two thirds of the members present.

The following gentlemen were chosen Officers of the Society.

Rev. DAVID THURSTON, President.	
Dea. J. METCALF,	} Vice Presidents.
E. HOLMES,	
STEPHEN SEWALL, Esq Secretary	
SAMUEL CORDIS, Esq Treasurer	
Rev D Thurston,	} Managers
S Sewall, Esq	
J A Metcalf,	
John May, Esq	
Sam'l Benjamin,	

Sam'l Cordis, Sam'l Benjamin, and Wm. Noyes were chosen a Committee to draft and offer Resolves expressive of the sense of the meeting, and the Society then adjourned until the evening of March 18th. The citizens of Winthrop and vicinity are respectfully invited to attend. Previous to adjournment, *Voted*, that the proceedings of the meeting and the Constitution be published in the Maine Farmer.

DAVID THURSTON, Chairman.  
STEPHEN SEWALL, Secretary.

*Lamentable Death.* Mr C. C. Colien, chemist of New York was killed in his laboratory; on Saturday last, by the explosion of a quantity of fulminating mercury he was preparing. He had just thrown additional fuel in the furnace of a wa-



ter bath, and was in the act of lifting a pan containing some of the undried article, when a spark from the fire is supposed to have ignited the mass and the explosion was terrific. His right arm was blown off below his elbow, and a portion projected through the roof to the adjoining coal yard. His left eye was blown from the socket, his brain materially injured, and his body fearfully mutilated. His arm was amputated, but he died about four o'clock in the afternoon, leaving a wife and three young children in utter destitution.

As an evidence of the mildness of the season, says the New Haven Herald, a gentleman from Westville informs us that he has noticed, within a few days, large numbers of grasshoppers in his fields, hopping about "as lively as crickets."

The Bangor Courier states that the gentleman, who recently sold some parcels of land in that vicinity, which were reported as having averaged \$10 per acre, informs that the said lots did not average \$7 per acre.

Two young men habited as ladies, had the imprudence on Thursday night to attend a subscription Ball in Broadway, New York. Before they were discovered, they obtained access to the ladies dressing room, but were almost immediately ejected.

Some of the newspapers are publishing a long story of a man having a black snake in his stomach four feet long. The way he was got out was this. The man fasted for a while till his snake-ship became hungry, when the snake was coaxed to come out by placing a basin of milk before the man's mouth, which the reptile crawled out to drink. We shall next hear of a man swallowing an alligator twelve feet long. Why do editors publish such yarns as this? If there was any wit in the story it might do for a laugh, but it is altogether too ugly for that.—*Kennebeck Jour.*

#### FOREIGN NEWS.

The packet ship Francis Depau, Capt. Robinson, brings London papers to the evening of January 18th and Paris of the 15th.

A movement has taken place in Spain, on the part of the Constitutionalists, which has for its object the re-establishment of the Cortes and a Constitutional Charter.

Bordeaux, Jan. 13. We have received news the utmost importance, through several different channels. Catalonia has risen in a mass in the name of liberty, under its military chieftain, Llaner. Llaner has demanded of the Queen, in his own name, as well as in that of the 45,000 armed men which he has at his disposal, liberal institutions. Madrid is tranquil, but disquieted by Llaner's demand.

Paris, Jan. 15.—It has been asserted on 'Change that the Queen of Spain, yielding to the necessity in which she is placed, has consented to the convocation of the Cortes, and has changed the Ministry.

London, Jan. 18.—We beg to inform our contemporaries, that there is not the slightest foundation for the reports of the intended resignation of Earl Grey.—[*Courier.*]

Portsmouth Jan. 28.—Advices from Lisbon to the 18th, state that the differences between the Duke of Terceira and the government are so far settled that the Duke had left to join the army. The army of Don Miguel was suffering with much sickness.

London, Jan. 15. The line to be adopted by Great Britain and France in respect to Russia and Turkey, being now generally understood as implying no interruption of the general peace, the sensation in that direction is rapidly declining. The British and French fleets in the Mediterranean, have been ordered, the former to Malta—the latter to Toulon.

Famine in Russia. The Swabian Mercury gives the following letter dated Odessa, Nov. 22 "The general dearth becomes very alarming, and it is impossible to foretell what may ensue. Every article that forms the food of man is becoming daily more and more scarce and dear. There are whole villages in the environs of Odessa that are entirely deserted, the inhabitants having left them, in hopes of finding bread elsewhere.

#### NINE DAYS LATER FROM ENGLAND.

The ship Lowell, Capt. Crocker, arrived at this port yesterday from Liverpool, whence she sailed on the 27th of January.

We have been kindly furnished by the Messrs. Topliff with the Liverpool Albion of that date.

There is nothing important. The intelligence from SPAIN is no later than before received. In PORTUGAL, the civil war still drags along, but as the wet season has set in, it was thought that matters must soon come to an issue. Don Miguel was sick with typhus fever and his troops much dispirited.

In ENGLAND, one point of difference in the Cabinet in regard to the intended Church Reform Bill has been patched up by a compromise. The other point respecting the despatch of troops to the aid of Don Pedro, has been settled, for the present, by the King's dissent.

The Duke of Wellington is announced to be a candidate for the Chancellorship of the University of Oxford.

Mr Galt the novelist, intends to proceed to Canada, early in the spring hoping a change of climate may be favorable to his health.

The amount of the unfunded debt of Great Britain and Ireland is £781,378,549.

Sheridan Knowles talks of making this country his permanent residence.

If you have a greater quantity of cheeses in the house than is likely to be soon used, cover them carefully with paper, fastened on with flour paste so as to exclude the air. In this way they may be kept in a dry cool place.

Woolens should be washed in very hot suds and hot rinsed. Luke warm water shrinks them.

#### MARRIAGES.

In Lisbon, Mr Benjamin Lothrop, of Canton, to Miss Abigail Whitney, of Lisbon.

In Northfield, John Appleton, Esq. of Bangor, to Miss Sarah N. Allen.

#### DEATHS.

In this town, on Sunday last, Mr Charles Philbrook.

In Livermore, 28th ult. Mrs Nancy, wife of Mr John Griffith, Jr. aged 45 years.

In Union, on the 16th ult, after a very short illness, Mrs Susan Barrett, wife of Mr Amos Barrett.

#### FRANKLIN SOCIETY.

PUBLIC meeting next Tuesday evening, March 11, at half past 6 o'clock, at the Masonic Hall.

QUESTION FOR DISCUSSION—Ought all Laws respecting Licences for selling Ardent Spirits to be repealed?

A Report from one of the Committee, SETH MAY, Esq. on Political Economy and Civil Polity, may be expected.

Ladies and gentlemen are respectfully invited to attend.

Per order, WM. NOYES, Sec'y.

#### SEED CORN.

THE subscriber having a superior kind of Seed Corn, of very considerable amount, and he fully believes it would be much to the interest of farmers to have a portion of it to plant the ensuing Spring, I shall deposit some of it with Dole & Stickney, Hallowell, Peleg Benson, Jr. & Co. Store, Winthrop, George Cook's, Gardiner, and at my house, where those who wish may be supplied. It is believed to be 15 days earlier than any other corn among us, which I can abundantly prove by my neighbors, although the corn is of good size.

ELIPHELET FOLSOM.

Monmouth, March 5, 1834.

#### Farm for Sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale this valuable FARM, situated in the North west part of Winthrop, containing 100 acres of first rate land. There is a two story dwelling house, two barns and a shed, all in good repair, a good well of water, and a large and excellent orchard upon the premises.

The farm is conveniently divided by walls and good fences into tillage, mowing and pasturage, and is well wooded.

For terms, apply to JOHN UPHAM or to the subscriber on the said farm.

TIMOTHY GARDINER.

#### NOTICE.

THE Subscribers having left town, give notice to all persons having unsettled accounts with them, that an opportunity will be offered to settle the same the first week in April next, as they will then be in Winthrop.

ELDRIDGE & TUCKER.

February 27, 1834.

#### PARLEY'S MAGAZINE.

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#### LINNAEAN BOTANIC GARDEN.

and Nurseries, Flushing, near New York.

WILLIAM PRINCE AND SONS, having devoted a portion of their grounds to testing the qualities of the finest Esculent vegetables of foreign countries, as well as those of our own, now offer to Venders and others a most extensive assortment of the choicest Seeds, possessing the advantage of being raised under their own inspection, or of being imported from their confidential friends, and tested to their satisfaction. The principle object is to supply venders with wholesale quantities, but they cannot refuse to furnish their correspondents with smaller parcels for family gardens, &c. The prices are very moderate (particularly for quantities) it being the desire to render this branch of business profitable by its great extent, and not by enhanced prices. By reference to the Catalogue, it will be seen that it comprises a great number of new and choice varieties never before offered to the public: it being the intention to enrich this department with the same zeal that has been devoted to others. They have also imported the finest Agricultural Seeds known in Europe.—The following form a part of their present stock of Seeds:

- 2500 lbs Cabbages, comprising all the varieties.
- 2000 lbs Turneps, ditto, including 800 lbs Ruta Baga and other field Turneps.
- 1000 lbs Radishes, ditto.
- 800 lbs Onions, ditto.
- 800 lbs Beets, ditto, including 300 lbs Mangold Wurzel.
- 600 lbs Carrot, ditto, including 200 lbs Large Field Carrot.
- 300 lbs Cucumber, ditto.
- 150 lbs Lettuces, ditto.
- 100 lbs Large German Asparagus.
- 50 Bushels Pacey's perennial Ryegrass, very celebrated.
- 25 do Lawn Grass.
- 2 do English Potatoo Oats, weighing 44 lbs per Bushel.
- 20 do Early Angus Oats, } the finest known in
- 20 do Hopeton do } Europe.
- 100 do Orchard Grass.
- 1000 lbs White Dutch Clover seed.
- 1000 lbs Provence Luzerne, the finest kind known
- 150 lbs Trifolium incarnatum.
- 100 Bushels Canary seed superior quality.
- 1/30 do White Mustard.
- 6 do Taylors forty fold Potatoes, which is now taking precedence in England.

And proportionate quantities of all other kinds of seeds. Priced Catalogues will be forwarded to every applicant; and to venders, and those who desire to enter into the business, every information will be given relative to retailing, &c. The articles will be packed in a superior manner, and forwarded with the utmost dispatch.

Packages for Ohio, and the other Western States can be sent during winter by way of Baltimore or Philadelphia by the Transportation Line.

N. B. Catalogues of Fruit and Ornamental Trees, &c., will be sent to all who request them. January 10, 1834.



## POETRY.

## THE PARTING.

I knew—I knew the end would come,  
And thou hast will'd and we must part;  
But Oh! tho' banished from thy home,  
Thou can'st not thrust me from thy heart.  
No: vainly wide with all its storms,  
Between us rolls the distant sea,  
Though many a mile divide our forms,  
Thy soul shall still be full of me.

When the glad day-light shall arise,  
And wake to life thy troubled breast;  
Ah! thou shalt miss the laughing eyes  
That hung enarmour'd o'er thy rest;  
When from the midnight blue and deep,  
The sad moon gleams o'er land and sea,  
The night-winds in their rushing sweep  
Shall bring thee back the thought of me.

And thou shalt shrink before my name,  
And sigh to hear the lays I sung;  
And curse the lips that dare to blame  
Her, whom thine own reproaches wrung.  
Thy life is charm'd! a weary spell  
Shall haunt thy spirit day by day;  
And shadows in thy home shall dwell  
Of scenes forever past away.

Years—chilling years—shall slow glide by,  
And find thee lonely, joyous still;  
And forms more fair shall charm thine eye,  
But have no power the heart to fill.  
Even while they pledge the passions vow,  
The sudden pang that none may see,  
Shall darken on thine alter'd brow,  
Thou'lt answer them—but think of me!

When languid sickness numbs each limb,  
Fancy shall bring my stealing tread,  
And weary eyes, with watching dim,  
To visit thy forsaken bed.  
Go!—rove through every clime on earth,  
And dream thy falsehood sets thee free;  
In joy, in pain, in love, or mirth,  
I still will haunt thy memory.

## MISCELLANY.

## FOR THE MAINE FARMER.

**LOVE AND REASON.** In affairs of matrimony, some people are governed by love alone, and some by reason alone. Each ought to have a just concern in these matters,—they are hand-maids which go along with the few who are so fortunate as to be among the wise. But as the great mass of people have to jog on in the ordinary road, without a single guide, I will say a word by the way about the comparative value of these very different partners. Love looks only to the honey moon. He's a near sighted little mink—doesn't see two inches beyond his nose, and yet depends altogether upon his eyes, and thinks he has a wonderful clear vision. He is not able to discover any defects, and therefore most soberly concludes that there are none. Consequences all lie utterly beyond his ken; you might as well tell him the moon was made of green cheese as that matrimony had a dish of trouble in its composition. All this is the natural consequence of his blindness.

Reason is to love, what a pair of spectacles are to a near sighted man; it enables the blind little fellow to look beyond the fair cheek and the blue eye—the pretty form and the pretty features of his mistress—beyond the wedding ceremony and the wedding supper, and the thousand things that cluster around the very idea of marriage. He enables the boy, I say, to look beyond all this, to the domestic fire-side—to the kitchen comforts of wedded life—to the larder and ledger—to the pudding and the purse—to the ways and means of living, as well as to the very simple business of loving.

I look at these things in a very sober light, for I have no lot or part in the matter. But I do not distrust my judgment the more on that account. People more deeply interested are apt to take a one sided view of the case.

"Marry the lass that has the cow" was the advice of an old gentleman to a laddie who

consulted him on the subject of a choice between a girl with a cow, and one that had nothing but a pretty face. "So far as beauty is considered, there is not the difference of a cow between any two girls in christendom."

This is not my notion, however, though there is something in it. But marry the girl who will manage your domestic concerns to advantage, who is prudent, sensible, economical, got a good disposition—an accomplished mind with it, will be all the better—and beauty, if you find it united with all these, will complete the tout ensemble. Do not marry for money merely. There is neither love nor reason in that. It may buy many fine things, but it won't buy happiness, and without that a man is a poor creature. Money is no objection—it may be indeed an important object. But every other consideration tends to the point of being marked as well as paired, when love and reason join hands.

But I write to young people (and I am young myself) and young people do not like long stories—perhaps another winter something more will be said when the sleigh-bells bring the subject again to mind.

## SACRED FIRE OF THE INDIANS.

BY LEWIS CASS.

Many of the peculiar customs which formerly existed among the Indian tribes, are now preserved only in tradition; of these, one of the most singular was an institution for the preservation of an eternal fire. All the rights and duties connected with it are yet fresh in the recollection of the Indians; and it was extinguished after the French arrived upon the great lakes.

The prevalence of a similar custom among the nations of the east, from a very early period, it is well known to all who have traced the history and progress of human superstition. And from them it found its way to Greece, and eventually to Rome. It is not perhaps, surprising that the element of fire should be selected as the object of worship, by nations ignorant of the true religion, and seeking safety in this system of polytheism, which declared the manners and morals of the polished people of antiquity. The affections seem to require something visible and tangible for their support. And this mysterious agent was sufficiently powerful in its effects and striking in its operation, to appear as a direct examination from the Deity. But there was a uniformity in the mode of worship, and in the principles of its observance, which leave no doubt of the common origin of this belief. The sacred flames were not only regarded as the object of veneration, but its preservation was indissolubly connected with the existence of the state. It was the visible emblem of the public safety. Guarded by his chosen ministers, secured by dreadful imprecations and punishments, and made holy by a solemn and imposing ritual. The coincidences which will be found between these observances and opinions, and the ceremonies and belief of the Indians, indicate with sufficient certainty that their notions on this subject were brought with them from the eastern hemisphere, and were derived from the faithful Persian stock.

I have not ascertained the existence of this custom among any of the northwestern tribes except the Chippewas, although I have reason to believe that the Shawnees were devoted to it, and the Chippewas, in fact assert that they received their fire from the latter. But there is such a similarity and even identity of manners and customs among the tribes east of the Mississippi, that I have but little doubt the same institution would be every where discovered, if inquiries were prosecuted under favorable circumstances. It is certain that the Natches were fire worshippers, and without giving full credit to all the marvelous tales related of this tribe by the early French travellers we may yet be satisfied from the many concurring accounts, that they were believers in the efficacy of an eternal fire.

The Chippewa tribe formerly inhabited the regions around lake Superior, and its council house and the seat of the eternal fire, west of Kneewee-

nau Point. Here lived the principle chief, called the Mutchekewis, who exorcised more authority and assumed more state, than would be compatible with the present feelings of the Indians. The designation was official and not personal, and the office was hereditary in the direct male line. He was supported by voluntary contributions, his Muskinhwa, or provider, making known from time to time his necessities, by public proclamation. Whatever was required upon these occasions, whether food or clothing, was immediately furnished. He appears to have been the chief priest and could neither engage in war nor hunting.

In the village where he resided, and near his cabin, the eternal fire was kept burning. The altar was a kind of rude oven, over which no building was erected. Four guardians were selected by the Mutchekewis to take charge of the fire. Two of these were men, and two women. They were all married, but the wives of the men employed in this service were required to cook and do the necessary domestic work, while the husbands of the women destined to the sacred duty, were always engaged in hunting, and provided whatever else was wanted. The four persons devoted to the altar, were thus felt without any secular cares, to divert their attention from the holy trust committed to them. A perpetual succession was kept up in this priesthood, by a prerogative of the Mutchekewis, and the principle head women: the former selecting a husband, and the latter a wife, for the survivor, whenever any or either of these four persons died. The chain was thus always unbroken, and the traditional rights transmitted unimpaired. Death was the penalty for any neglect of duty, and it was inflicted without delay and without mercy.

The council fires were lighted at the great fire and carried wherever the council was held. After the termination of business, a portion of it was carefully returned, and the remainder extinguished. Whenever a person became dangerously ill, if near enough, he was taken to the house of the Mutchekewis, where his fire was extinguished, and a brand was brought from the altar, and a fire kindled at which a feast was prepared. A great dance then held, and the viands consumed. And it is added that the patient seldom failed to recover.

Once in eight years the whole Chippewa tribe assembled at their principle village, about the season of the buds. Early in the morning the great pipe was lighted at the sacred fire, and delivered to the Mutchekewis. He took out some, and delivered it to the women, and then to the men, by all of whom it was in like manner smoked. It was then passed to the children.—This ceremony consumed the day, and early next morning a feast was held, at which the men, and women, and children ate in separate groups silently, and without singing or dancing. In the evening they departed for their different villages.

## CAST IRON PLOUGHS

OF various sizes, Seed Wheat, Shaker's Garden Seeds, Liverpool Salt, Mackerell in half bbls. Tongues and Sounds warranted from the Cod fish, and 50 quintals of dry Cod, for sale in Winthrop Village by

PELEG BENSON, JR. &amp; Co.

Feb'y 26, 1834.

**WANTED TO HIRE**, a good steady and faithful Man, well acquainted with farming.

Enquire of

ELIJAH WOOD.

Feb'y 28, 1834.

**NOTICE** is hereby given, that the subscriber has given bonds to the Overseers of the Poor of Winthrop for the support of Mrs. ELIZABETH LADD, and has made suitable provisions for her maintenance. All persons are therefore forbid trusting her on my account, as no debts contracted by her will be paid by me after this date.

SIMEON LADD.

Readfield, Feb'y 21, 1834.

JAMES ROBERTS,  
BARBER AND HAIR DRESSER.

**TENDERS** his professional services to the good people of Winthrop and vicinity, and informs them that he has taken a shop in the village where he will be happy to shave them in the nicest manner, or tonsorize their heads *a la mode*.

He also hones and Straps razors for those who can't afford to be shaved in style, and will put upon them such a keen edge that they will operate to perfection, though used by the most bungling hand.